FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BTA CRITICIZES U.S. FOR PROTRACTING DISARMAMENT TALKS

AU161528 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 16 Jul 80

[By T. Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jul (BTA)--They say that Archimedes claimed to be able to move the earth provided he had the necessary lever. For good or for evil mankind has such a lever now--the nuclear one. And to "move" the globe with it will be not so difficult either...

Almost simultaneously Kissinger in America and Assistant State Secretary Christopher in Europe expressed thoughts which threatened in their essence with the nuclear lever. Apparently conceding to the firm line of Ronald Reagan, Kissinger said: "I have nothing against striving for military superiority", this practically means support to the absurd thesis to remove the threat of war through piling up of new weaponry. Almost like curing plague by increasing the plague bacilli.

On his part Warren Christopher stressed at the NATO session in Brussels, where the Soviet proposals for limitation of arms first of all in Europe have been discussed, that he could not specify when the preliminary talks with Moscow can start...Protraction is disastrous in any situation of great danger and in a potential nuclear clash is adequate to a curse, and Warren Christopher pressed the line of protraction upon the allies. It is strange that a great state of the scale of the USA is so susceptible to complexes. Its war against Vietnam and its defeat there, complicated by the Watergate scandal, brought up something the Americans themselves called "the Vietnam syndrome". The general hostility to the policy of adventures sobered up the political circles and, at least verbally, they took the course to detente, including in the weaponry sphere.

Now everything of the kind is in the past. The USA hatched up a new complex. The military superiority complex. Henry Kissinger already suffers gravely from it. The Kissinger who played a certain role in the time of American sobering. Although this "evolution" of the former state secretary of Nixon administration does not come as a surprise, it does not make it less symptomatic of the revival of such a state of the nation in which it sees everywhere ghosts of the "menace from the east".

This state has already been defined as "Cold War No 2". No one can predict, however, at such a lack of level-headed thinking in the White House, what number of "cold war" will trigger out the apocalypse of the hot Nuclear War No 1.... Protraction of the negotiations on disarmament, escalation of the [words indistinct] as philosophy and politics, increasing the number of hotbeds of tension are antipodes to what is necessary to keep the globe inactive to the metastases of distrust instigated by Washington should be obviously replaced by the healthy cells of the common sense, and neither ravings of superiority not the corrupt play to protraction of the disarmament talks would lead to this.

SLOVAK PAPER COMMENTS ON LATEST MBFR PROPOSALS

AU161035 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jul 80 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the column "A Word on Events": "A Proposal Bearing Testimony to Good Will"]

[Text] At the Vienna talks on the reduction of the strength of armed forces and armament in central Europe, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have submitted new significant proposals. [paragraph continues]

These proposals are further proof of the socialist states consistent efforts to accelerate work at the Vienna talks. The new proposal is aimed at working out an agreement on the first reduction stage, the fundamental issue of which is the reduction of the strength of Soviet and American troops in central Europe. It is recommended that in the first stage the Soviet Union reduce its numerical strength in this area by 20,000 men and the United States by 13,000 men. The soldiers that are now being withdrawn from GDR territory will not be included in this contingent. There is no doubt that this represents a significant concession by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, a concession that has a single constructive goal--to break the deadlock at the Vienna talks.

At their recent meeting in Moscow Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt also spoke about the Vienna talks. The Soviet side stated at the meeting that if the NATO countries--and hence also the FRG as an important part of the NATO forces in Europe--really want productive talks on limiting the arms race, such talks are possible. The Soviet Union is ready, just as in the past, to solve all problems on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. However, it rejects attempts at gaining advantages for the United States or other Western countries, advantages which would be to the detriment of the socialist countries' security.

The delegations of socialist countries in Vienna proceeded in the spirit of this position. Apart from their proposal to reduce the numerical strength of the USSR and U.S. troops, they also endorsed the maintenance of collective ceilings for the troops of the two military-political groupings in central Europe, which are to be determined after two reduction stages. The proposal is designed to prevent any member country of either grouping from increasing the numerical strength of its troops. All the more surprising is the first response of a NATO representative in Vienna who, even though he noted that "the West will study carefully all aspects of the Soviet proposal," later added that the problem continues to lie in the data on the numerical strength, which the East allegedly has not stated precisely. Should the NATO countries maintain this attitude, it would force the socialist states to doubt whether the West wants at all to get the talks out of the blind alley.

The countries of the Warsaw Pact have already several times called in Vienna for an exchange of updated information on the numerical strength of troops in central Europe. However, their appeals have not been respected. Last Thursday [10 July] a NATO representative in Vienna also tried to weaken the socialist countries' proposal by arguing that first it will be necessary to agree on the estimates concerning the numbers of troops in central Europe, and only then will it be possible to approach the socialist countries' new proposal. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have, however, submitted their proposals, which are organically linked with the declaration of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee of this May, in the firm hope that the other side will approach the proposals constructively and contribute to progress at the Vienna talks. In elaborating their proposals, the delegations of the Warsaw Pact countries were guided by the good will to draw the two sides' positions closer to each other. The socialist countries do not strive to gain any advantages, their proposals are selfless. If the Western countries show the same will, responsibility and positive approach to the proposals, then it will be possible to immediately start working on the text of an agreement on the first stage.

SPEECH BY ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU AT 10 JULY SOFIA DINNER

AU161314 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 80 pp 2, 3

["Text" of toast by It Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of socialist Ethiopia's Revolutionary Army, at 10 July official dinner in Sofia given in his honor by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Comrades, it is a great honor for me to express our deep satisfaction and happiness at the fact that this is the second time we find ourselves among the Bulgarian people, who can be proud of their history of heroism and struggle.

In this festive moment, with a feeling of great happiness, I would like to relay to you the deep and friendly greetings of the revolutionary Ethiopian people, who are full of admiration for the patriotism and determination of the Bulgarian people's struggle. The warm and fraternal hospitality shown to me and my comrades in your beautiful capital is a bright expression of the admiration and the fraternal feelings of the Bulgarian people for the heroic fighters of Ethiopia, for which I express my sincere gratitude.

Only a few years ago Ethiopia's broad masses freed themselves from the yoke of oppression and exploitation on the part of feudalism and imperialism, and we view the struggle of the Bulgarian people, which we always carry in our hearts, as a struggle closely connected with ours. It is a historic fact that the Bulgarian people had to make great sacrifices in order to achieve its liberation from five centuries of oppression and feudal yoke. Despite the attempts of the European countries to divide your country, we know that the Bulgarian people, along the road of its liberation movement, created the conditions for turning the peasant into the owner of the land he cultivates. Your long struggle demonstrated that at the moment capitalism started developing in Bulgaria, the workers' class was also born, and under the pressure and influence of foreign exploiters life became intolerable. All this caused the establishment of the Bulgarian Social-Democratic Party.

We have created in Ethiopia the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia, and have begun to work persistently to construct a strong organizational leadership. That is why we attribute such special significance to the exceptional character of the party which is the vanguard and leader of the Bulgarian people, with a century of experience in the struggle for socialism. It is a great honor for us to speak about this struggle.

The BCP, passing through various stages of development and maturing has proved that it is a loyal follower of the example of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Therefore, and also because of its firm international position, it has acquired broad recognition. One must mention in this context that the BCP's participation as Lenin's ally, in the establishment of the Third Communist International, is a contribution with which not only the Bulgarian revolutionaries, but also the fighters throughout the world can be proud.

We recall with a feeling of admiration the fact that the Bulgarian people, whose history is full of heroic deeds, coordinating its efforts within the framework of the fatherland front and led by its vanguard party, opened a new page in the country's history by defeating the forces of fascism on 9 September 1944.

Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, comrades, we are happy to be in your beautiful country again because this allows us to admire the high degree of development reached by the Bulgarian people, as well as the rapid pace of their progress in constructing developed socialism. Now that we are among a pecple with a rich history, our happiness is even greater when we recall Georgi Dimitrov, the great proletarian leader and noted figure in the world communist movement--Vasil Kolarov, and Dimitur Blagoev, the pioneer and veteran of the Marxist theory in Bulgaria.

We admire Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people because of different reasons. We realize that Bulgaria has one of the leading places in the front of the proletarian internationalism under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov--a symbol of Bulgaria's brave sons and daughters, closely connected for almost half a century with the goals and principles of communism. He was one of Bulgaria's leading fighters who united your country's patriots to defeat fascism, and who, on the eve of freedom led the conquering of the capital.

When revolutionary Ethiopia was under the threat of imperialism and the forces of reaction, and later on, when it started on the road to constructing the country, the entire socialist community rendered us all-round assistance, which will never be forgotten by the Ethiopian people. We shall always cherish Bulgaria's contribution, made in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. We are confident that our struggle will continue to strengthen on the basis of this solidarity.

Bulgaria and Ethiopia are two countries with a similar history of struggle and heroism. Rebelling against the foreign conquerors and expansionists the two countries defeated their enemies and secured respect for their freedom and territorial integrity. They are people who prefer death to surrendering to the enemy. They are facts recorded in golden letters in the past and present history of the two peoples.

The fact that the Bulgarian and Ethiopian peoples are strengthening their historic patriotism, heroism and socialist vitality, and are marching along the road of developing and prosperity is another reason for their coming together. Since our struggle is also your struggle and our victory is your victory, I think it is appropriate to say that after an insistent struggle of 6 years the revolutionary Ethiopian people have achieved great successes. As I stressed at the beginning, the victory was achieved with great sacrifices on the part of the people, and thanks to the timely international assistance rendered by the fraternal socialist countries. The Ethiopian people, defeating their enemies, take this opportunity to express their fraternal gratitude once again to all those who contributed to their struggle.

Despite the fact that the relations between Bulgaria and Ethiopia have a long history, it is obvious that a new and constructive page in these relations opened only after the beginning of our revolution. Full of a deep sense of friendship, the two countries discovered broad possibilities for cooperation and conditions of a common struggle for peace, equality, general prosperity and the construction of socialism. The exchange of visits on the highest level, implemented hitherto, is of great significance for the further coming together of our two countries. We are convinced that our present visit will enrich our friendship and will further strengthen its foundations.

Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, comrades, as I have already pointed out, a brief review of the Bulgarian people's historic struggle and the difficulties they have overcome, show a similarity with the struggle of the Ethiopian people. Ethiopia, as Bulgaria, is a country which for many centuries has heroically opposed and defeated aggressive actions aimed against it from different directions, and it is constantly struggling to defend its right of existence and national unity. It won a heroic victory over fascism. Ethiopia, as Bulgaria, is a country which during centuries of its modern history has struggled against an oppressive feudal system, and by implementing its people's democratic revolution it created the conditions necessary for the construction of socialism. Thus Ethiopia, like Bulgaria, turned into a country in which Marxism-Leninism found fertile soil.

I assure you, comrades, that revolutionary Ethiopia has consolidated the successes of its struggle, and I know that you share our happiness. As you know, the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia adopted exceptionally important decisions, which mark the party's correct political line and organizational principles. The commission, which was created after a continuous struggle, has already officially assumed its tasks and is working actively. As a result of this development one of the main weaknesses of our revolution, namely, that no party was created, will be corrected in the near future. Thus our struggle will reach a decisive stage.

The creation of the commission and the recent historic and fruitful congress are a result of our insistent struggle. We are convinced that this result will demobilize the counterrevolutionary elements and thus accelerate our march forward. The question of the leadership is of exceptionally great significance not only because of the need to defend our revolution, but also because of the need to direct the process towards establishing a party of the Ethiopian working people. There is no doubt that this Marxist-Leninist party we are to establish will bring our countries closer together.

We are making great efforts so that the party we are to create will unite the loyal communists. We are convinced that the Ethiopian revolution, in whose name several thousands of people sacrificed their lives, will achieve its final victory with the establishment of the party.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, comrades, the fact that no vanguard party had been founded created complex porblems for our revolution, which were supplemented by the fact that our revolution inherited an exploited and poor country, something which opened the doors for the attacks of our enemies. Having taken this situation into consideration we are now implementing with exceptional determination the program on the national revolutionary economic and cultural development. The basic goal of this program is to solve the pressing and sharp problems during the first stage, and to construct stable and lasting foundations for the construction of socialism, during the second stage. Our efforts are directed towards mobilizing Ethiopia's broad masses, namely, the poor peasants, systematically increasing the quality and quantity of the agrarian production and eliminating the accumulation of private wealth. We are working for expanding the state plants and removing the unemployment and illiteracy. This speaks of our great efforts in various areas.

We are giving first rate attention to the implementation of the great task of assisting those people who were expelled from their homes in the eastern and southeastern parts of the country as a result of the sharp aggression against our country on the part of the reactionary regime of Somalia, and the population in northern Ethiopia, which suffered damage at the hands of the separatist bandits [paragraph continues]

We are also devoting attention to the children who were made orphans as a result of the counterrevolutionary actions aimed against our unity, by educating them to become loyal citizens of their revolutionary motherland.

We are in the second year of the implementation of the development plan, and the present favorable situation is promising even better results. We are absolutely determined to eradicate the illiteracy in Ethiopia within 10 years, by implementing a national campaign of teaching writing and reading. In this connection, I am especially proud to tell you, dear Bulgarian comrades, that in a short period more than 5 million of our citizens ended their illiteracy.

Despite the fact that we have passed from armed struggle to economic construction, this does not mean that our enemies have been completely destroyed. It is necessary to note here that Somalia's expansionist leaders, who conducted an aggressive war against us, do not want to learn from their defeat in that war, and from the destruction and suffering inflicted on the people, are continuing their provocations against us, by accumulating weapons, offering their country for imperialist military bases and sending armed rebels into Ethiopia.

The aggressive moves and maneuvers of the imperialists in the horn of Africa are creating dangerous situations not only for Ethiopia and Africa, but for world peace. It is absolutely clear that now more than ever before the world's freedom-loving and peaceful peoples and governments must strengthen their cooperation and solidarity in order to be able to resist the actions of the expansionists who are violating world peace and security by ignoring the principles of the UN and OAU charters, as well as the principles of the nonalined countries' movement and the international agreements and norms.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, comrades, Ethiopia like Bulgaria, has always wanted to live in peace. This desire is especially strong with respect to its neighbors. In this respect the tireless and continuous efforts of Ethiopia's peace-loving forces are already bearing fruit. Today our country has created close and strong relations and cooperation with Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Ethiopia's relations with the PDRY are constructed on a strong foundation. This friendship has passed the tests of the struggle, and today our two countries are the target of imperialism in our regions.

Revolutionary Ethiopia's peaceful efforts are not limited only to preserving its territorial integrity and defending its revolution. Ethiopia has made its contribution to the liberation struggle in southern Africa and will continue to cooperate within the framework of its capabilities. Despite the geographic distances Ethiopia will continue to be in the first line of the struggle until Namibia and South Africa reach their independence as Zimbabwe did. As far as the independence of Namibia is concerned, we condemn the maneuvers of the Western forces, who together with the South African racists are trying to hinder the Namibian people's struggle for liberation and create a puppet regime. We will also continue to struggle for the immediate application of the UN resolutions on Namibia.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, comrades, it is well known throughout the world that imperialism has recently suffered a number of humiliating defeats on several fronts. On the other hand, the borders of real freedom and socialism have expanded. The victories achieved in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, Grenada and Nicaragua, as well as in the horn of Africa and the Red Sea region--Ethiopia and the PDRY--during the last 10 years alone evoked fear and confusion in imperialist circles. Therefore one should not overlook the desperate maneuvers of the forces of imperialism.

The sinister plots planned by imperialism and China's reactionary rulers aimed at preventing the people of Afghanistan from following the correct road they have chosen as well as the continuous attacks on the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, clearly demonstrate the scale of the reactionary activity in Asia. U.S. imperialism's coordinated measures against the people of Iran, as well as its maneuvers aimed against peace in the Indian Ocean region are creating serious threats for international peace and security. The sinister essence of imperialism was unmasked after the achievement of Zimbabwe's independence from colonialism and the intensification of the antipeople activity in Africa, aimed at hindering the intensifying struggle for the liberation of Namibia and South Africa and trying to perpetuate the dominance of the racist regime.

Despite the fact that imperialism is continuing to pressure Cuba, the first socialist country in Latin America, it was not able to stop the struggle of this region's peoples for independence. We are confident that the progressive world, which recently celebrated the liberation of Nicaragua under the leadership of the Sandinistas, will soon witness the victories of other Latin American countries, more specifically, the victory of the people of El Salvador, under the united revolutionary leadership.

Despite the fact that the people of El Salvador, who are conducting a struggle of life or death, are on the eve of independence, the ruling fascist regime, together with U.S. imperialism is continuing to commit monstrous crimes against the people, trying fruitlessly to smash the people's revolution. These criminal actions of the imperialists and reactionaries must be harshly condemned and unmasked by all peace-loving people throughout the world. We are convinced that rendering timely assistance and solidarity to the people of El Salvador will determine the result of the struggle.

We respect Bulgaria's clear and steady position on the basic international issues. We know that your friendly country is conducting a peaceful policy and making consistent efforts for detente and disarmament. Under the wise and strong leadership of Comrade Zhivkov and the BCP, your country is rendering unreserved support for the basic principles of the United Nations, the OAU, the nonaligned movement and other similar organizations.

Our two countries maintain the same position on the necessity of devoting first-rate attention to the cause of disarmament and detente.

The fact that $1 billion is being spent daily on arms shows how quickly the world is approaching a catastrophy. NATO member-countries' provocative attitude and the peaceful policy of the socialist countries are becoming more evident every day. On the other hand the socialist countries led by the USSR are continuing to make great efforts for the curtailment of arms and armed forces, the banning of the production of the neutron bomb and especially the prevention of the development of the nuclear bomb on the part of the South African racists, or in other words, they are encouraging the process of detente. On the other hand, the imperialists oppose detente. They are violating peace and trying to hinder the liberation movements in various parts of the world, and they are leading the world to the edge of the precipice by deploying offensive missiles in Western Europe with the aim of creating an armed confrontation with socialism. Despite the fact that the SALT II agreement signed in Vienna was a result of the USSR's efforts, the imperialists are now trying to distort the correct policy followed by the peace-loving socialist countries. Despite the insistent strivings of the imperialists toward a policy that aims at destruction and delaying the march of history, we know that their desires will never materialize.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, comrades, as far as our two countries are concerned, we are especially happy to note that our relations are developing to a very satisfying degree.

The agreements on economic, technical, cultural and scientific cooperation and trade are being implemented successfully. Our mixed commission has proved its usefulness in strengthening the mutual assistance and cooperation. We would like once again to express our gratitude for your timely assistance whenever we face difficulties. Your actions have been dictated by the awareness that the victories of the Ethiopian revolution are also the victories of all oppressed and working people throughout the world. Bulgaria and Ethiopia will continue to strengthen their friendship on the basis of the peace-loving anti-imperialist position. There is no doubt that our visit will cause these relations to strengthen and expand.

In conclusion, expressing our deep gratitude for the warm and friendly hospitality shown to our delegation from the moment of its arrival here, I would like to propose a toast:

--To strengthening friendship and cooperation between our peoples!

--To the prosperity of socialism and the victory of the forces of peace!

--To the health and long life of Comrade Zhivkov!

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

AU161909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, today received Valentin Mesyats, Soviet minister of agriculture. During the talks the main trends toward further development of cooperation in agriculture were discussed. The possibilities for joint work in cattle breeding, sheepbreeding and selection of agricultural crops were also discussed. Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council, and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

BCP SENDS GREETINGS ON COLOMBIAN CP ANNIVERSARY

AU161513 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jul (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party on the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the party.

For already fifty years now the party of the Colombian communists has been waging a heroic struggle in defence of the interests of the working class and the entire working people of Colombia against the exploitation and rapacious policy of the oligarchy and the North American imperialism, a struggle for freedom and democracy, for genuine national independence and socialism, reads the telegram.

With its principled and consistent policy, with its boundless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Colombian Communist Party is making an important contribution to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the international communist and workers' movement, for the triumph of the great communist ideals in the world, reads the telegram of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO VIETNAMESE ACTING PRESIDENT

AU111940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a greetings telegram to Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The telegram emphasizes that the Bulgarian people know Nguyen Huu Tho as a true worker for the friendship and cooperation of Vietnam with Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries as well as a fighter for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism in Asia and throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV DECORATES PETUR TANCHEV ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU161930 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jul (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, decorated Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council, with a gold star for the title "Hero of Socialist Labour" and the Order of Georgi Dimitrov. Mr Tanchev was awarded these high distinctions on July [word indistinct] his 60th birthday.

Mr Zhivkov made a speech in which he stressed that Mr Tanchev was an adherent of the ideas of Aleksandur Stanboliyski and had worked earnestly for the development and strengthening of the positions of the Bulgaria Agrarian Union in the ranks of the builders of socialism in Bulgaria. Mr Zhivkov said that Mr Tanchev was unreservedly supporting the April line of the Bulgarian Communist Party and was actively working for the growing contributions of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union to the building of the advanced socialist society, particularly for the development of agriculture. It was pointed out that the secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union worked indefatigably for the strengthening of the communist-agrarian unity.

Mr Zhivkov pointed also to his service in promoting the international activity of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, and the Bulgaro-Soviet relations of friendship.

Mr Petur Tanchev, too, made a speech in which he said that the Bulgarian Agrarian Union owed its remarkable successes and victories in its 80 (?years) of history to the historical fact that the sober-minded members of the union have always followed unflinchingly the way of fraternal unity and unanimity with the Bulgarian Communist Party.

There is no other example in the history of the world revolutionary movement of such a lasting, more than half-a-century old unity of a party with the working class with a democratic peasant party, as is the unity between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, said Mr Petur Tanchev.

BRIEFS

TURKISH DELEGATION'S ACTIVITY--The delegation of a Turkish-Bulgarian friendship group at the Turkish National Assembly, led by Kemal Anadol, deputy chairman of the group, which is visiting Bulgaria, today visited the Fatherland Front National Council. The delegation was received by Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council. During the talks, the desire of the two sides, was expressed to strengthen and develop the good-neighborly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Jul 80 AU]

POLITICAL SOLUTIONS TO CONFLICTS, AFGHAN SITUATION VIEWED

AU161316 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Conflicts and Their Origins"]

[Excerpts] The documents of the May session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee represent the fullest and most authoriative expression of the main directions of political activities by fraternal socialist countries, animated by a deep concern for world peace. They present a penetrating, precise and realistic diagnosis of the current international situation and present a constructive program of enterprising actions aimed at warding off the danger of a new cold war and at frustrating the plotting with which imperialism is trying to disrupt the process of international detente.

Among other things, the session also dealt in detail with the conflict situations occurring in various parts of the world which, as is proved by the extensive experience of the present and past, are considerably helping to determine the overall climate of international relations. In view of the increasingly emphatic and provocatively hegemonist U.S. endeavor to influence the development of local conflicts in a way advantageous for imperialism, these conflicts are becoming an obvious danger to peace on a far broader scale than a merely local one.

In their declaration the Warsaw Pact states clearly stated that they are consistently in favor of a just and lasting peaceful solution of conflict situations, regardless of where they arise. They are convinced that there are no problems, global or regional, that could not be solved by political means. Briefly said, this, however, demands the renunciation of all forms of interference in the affairs of other countries.

Recent and also more ancient conflicts on our planet exist. All of them without exception can be solved and resolved by political means. Let us take, for instance, the Middle East, where--for what is already the fourth decade--wars have been alternating with periods of peace. In this area, too, peace is feasible.

Here the path to peace leads via a comprehensive political settlement with the direct participation of all interested sides, including the Palestinian people represented by their spokesman--the PLO--on the basis of respect for the legitimate interests of all states and peoples of the Middle East, including Israel. Any lasting solution is unthinkable without the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and without the renewal of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state.

Naturally, the political settlement of the situation created around Afghanistan is also possible, but the key to it is not held by the Soviet Union, as the bourgeois propaganda pretends in its one-sided and distorted emphasis on the presence of Soviet troops in this country; it is held by the United States. As can be seen from the developments up to now, the United States does not want to use this key, because otherwise it would put an end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan, a war aimed at uprooting the young sapling of the Afghan revolution--a war which was the only reason for Soviet assistance at the Afghan Government's request, and in keeping with the treaty on friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

By withdrawing some of its units, the Soviet Union has convincingly documented its interest in a political solution of the situation and its belief in the feasibility of such a solution. On the other hand, President Carter has not lifted a finger for a political settlement here, although--with untiring demagogy--he is turning the Afghan problem into a preelection rhetorical rodeo. [paragraph continues]

On the contrary, the United States supports and coordinates the program of aggression against Afghanistan from the territory of neighboring Pakistan, keeping engaged the entire gigantic machinery of aggressive invasions, which it directs in the military sense and ensures it in both material and financial ways. In other words, the United States is making a political solution impossible. Even the artificial smokescreens of confusing bourgeois demagogy cannot conceal the only possible sequence of events for a political exit from the situation that has emerged around Afghanistan: First, the halting of all forms of interference and guarantees that it will not be renewed--and then the solution of further steps will aid the withdrawal of Soviet troops from this country.

This is clear and logical. The opposite would mean to put the cart in front of the horse, and would undoubtedly lead to the creation of a very dangerous situation in this area. Imperialist aggression was the first to proceed against Afghanistan, and the Soviet assistance is helping the young revolution to ward it off. As soon as this imperialist disruptive pressure from the outside ceases, the reasons for the presence of Soviet troops will also cease to exist. Likewise, hotbeds of alarming conflicts still persevere in Southeast Asia and southern Africa. The pressure of the two reactionary forces, U.S. imperialism and the Maoists, is shaping the basic framework and is the cause of recent alarming events on the Thai-Cambodian borders. Neither the United States, nor Beijing, is pleased with the continuing consolidation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the irreversible downfall of the pro-Maoist genocide regime. At the same time they are also dragging Thailand into active anti-Kampuchean activities, a country which for a long time served as the great base of American aggression against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Thus the coalition of reactionary forces is trying to preserve not only tension in Southeast Asia, but even the hotbed of military confrontation.

In the same way, the present situation in southern Africa is the fault of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. Its policy is creating a natural danger for peace, and again we see here, at the side of the racist criminals, the United States and quite a number of NATO pact states. The United States is quite obviously creating a new conflict situation in the area of the entire Indian Ocean, through the numerical growth and activities of its war fleet and the expansion of existing military bases and through the establishment of new ones also in Africa.

In the last decade favorable objective prerequisites were created for solving controversial matters and international conflicts, but the aggressive imperialist forces are today opposing with particular savagery the mainstream of historical development. They want to ignore the realities of the present, the consolidation of socialism and the successes of the national liberation fight. The political solution of conflict situations must be consistently and perseveringly fought for. This is also fully in keeping, and in dialectical unity, with the determined support of Warsaw Pact states--as expressed by the Warsaw declaration--for the national liberation fight of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all and any forms of domination, and for respect for the rights of every nation to be the full master of its destiny, to realize its hopes and to proceed along the path of progress.

HULA RETURNS FROM ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW 16 JULY

LD171104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy federal prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission, returned to Prague from Moscow yesterday.

In Moscow he attended a meeting of the chairmen of the inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Activities, Toasts

AU1620l0 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Indonesian Negotiations"]

[Text] Prague, 14 Jul (CTK)--Vaclav Hula, CSSR deputy premier, on Monday in the Hrzan palace in Prague received Kusumaatmaja Mochtar, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit.

The two representatives appraised the development of contacts between the CSSR and the Republic of Indonesia to date and expressed interest in further deepening them. They simultaneously devoted particular attention to the plans and prerequisites for expanding mutual relations in the economic and trade spheres, which will contribute to developing the national economies of both countries.

The reception was attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Milan Macha, CSSR ambassador to Indonesia; and Johannes Petrus Louhanapessy, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the CSSR.

The negotiations between the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the Republic of Indonesia, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Kusumaatmaja Mochtar respectively, which opened in the morning, continued in the afternoon.

The two representatives agreed that Czechoslovak-Indonesian relations are developing favorably and stated that the potential exists for developing them. In this context they pointed out the significance of a political dialogue between the two countries, as well as of the expansion of trade exchange and economic cooperation.

In a friendly and frank atmosphere the ministers also assessed the current international situation and foreign policy matters, particularly the maintenance of peace, international detente and mutually advantageous economic cooperation throughout the world on the basis of equal rights. In this context they expressed concern over the complication of the international situation, assessed the causes and consequences of this worsening and spoke in favor of consistently continuing the process of international detente.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Kusumaatmaja Mochtar agreed that it continues to be necessary to constantly consolidate trust among nations and states and to activate efforts to maintain peace and to halt the arms race. On this occasion it was also pointed out that the nonaligned movement and all progressive forces are playing a significant role in the struggle for peace, international security and cooperation.

Simultaneously Minister Chnoupek stressed the significance of the peace proposals submitted by the countries of the socialist community, proposals which emerged at the last session of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee this May in Warsaw, as well as the significance of the latest Soviet initiative submitted at the Soviet-West German negotiations in Moscow.

Dinner in the Guest's Honor

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, gave a festive dinner Monday in Prague, in honor of the Indonesian guest.

It was also attended by Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power; and other personalities of our political and public life. Milan Macha, CSSR ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia, and Johannes Petrus Louhanapessy, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the CSSR, were also present.

In the course of the dinner the two ministers proposed toasts.

In his toast Bohuslav Chnoupek particularly appraised the conformity or proximity of the two countries' opinions on the key matters of the current international situation, as well as the common efforts in the struggle for peace, disarmament, international security and cooperation based on equal rights.

He further expressed the conviction that the visit of the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs to the CSSR would become a new contribution to deepening bilateral relations and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Kusumaatmaja Mochtar then thanked his host for the friendly reception. He recalled the many years of traditional Indonesian-Czechoslovak relations and expressed gratification with their development.

He also stressed that the Republic of Indonesia firmly backs the policy of international detente and disarmament, as was confirmed by its full support for the Czechoslovak proposal on the declaration on international cooperation to achieve the goals of disarmament at the 34th UN General Assembly session.

CTK Interview

ID161324 Prague CTK in English 1115 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--It is the duty of all countries, big and small, with different political, economic and social systems, to support the efforts for international detente, Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja Mochtar told CETEKA here Wednesday. He further said that the aim of his visit to Czechoslovakia was to further expand relations between Indonesia and Czechoslovakia, and to exchange views on basic and partial questions in the political and economic spheres. Though Czechoslovakia and Indonesia have different social systems, they have common aims in the sphere of detente. Indonesia has many times expressed its views in the U.N. and, despite differences in membership of the regional organizations of the U.N., fully supported the Czechoslovak peace proposal, thus proving that the two countries have a common wish to support peace in the world, the Indonesian foreign minister said. Later in the day the minister left Prague for Bratislava.

Departure 16 July

ID161326 Prague CTK in English 1120 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Bratislava--Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja Mochtar ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left here for Vienna Wednesday. Earlier in the day he was received by Mayor of Bratislava Ladislav Martinak.

NECESSITY, REASONS FOR COMPROMISING OUTLINED

AU151630 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 28 9 Jul 80 pp 8,9

[Article by Igor Krivohlavy: "Are Compromises Necessary?"]

[Excerpts] The communists' attitude toward compromises has evolved from the longstanding practice of the class struggle. It reflects rich experiences and has deep historical roots.

To be uncompromising does not at all mean, from the communist viewpoint, to reject all compromises.

To fight for the revolutionary transformation of the world and "to disclaim maneuvers, exploitation of the antagonism (even though only temporary) of interests among one's enemies and the conclusion of agreements and compromises with potential (even though temporary, unsteady, wavering and conditional) allies--is that not extremely ridiculous?", V.I. Lenin wrote.

Yet this political "game" has its rules for communists, which they strictly observe. In the first place they include the obligation to defend and consistently develop the principles of the communist movement and never to lose sight of the workers class' vital interests and its historical goal. Second, it is obligatory never to agree to compromises that would harm the principles of the communist movement and the workers class' vital interests and that would be an obstacle in the advance toward the set historical goal. Without compromises that observe those principles it would not have been possible to consolidate the power of the workers class in the land of the soviets, to bring about socialist transformations and to build advanced socialism. Without such compromises it would not have been possible to form the antifascist coalition in the years of World War II or to establish popular fronts and achieve the victory of socialism in many European and Asian countries and in Cuba.

Not All Compromises Are the Same

Absolutely inadmissible are compromises harming the vital interests of the workers class and principles of the communist movement. Such compromises are frequently adopted by opportunists, by social reformers. At the price of such compromises certain social reformist circles are trying to achieve disarmament that would not damage the interests of the military-industrial complexes. However, in reality such attempts only hamper the solution of current problems.

A different approach to compromises is adopted by leftist elements. The repudiation of all compromises serves them demagogically as a weapon against communist parties. It is well known that such was the procedure adopted by Trotskyites when they condemned communist parties endorsing a popular front against fascism. The Maoists also damned all compromises and in a provocative manner called for an uncompromising stand only to besmirch the CPSU's and the fraternal parties' struggle for the strengthening of peaceful coexistence among countries with different systems and the struggle for detente.

Communists believe that a compromise is feasible and necessary when it aids the consolidation and growth of revolutionary forces, an increase of the workers class' awareness, and the cementing of progressive forces and when it paralyzes the adversary or drives a wedge into his ranks. It is admissible to reach agreements in the sphere of the workers class' struggle. However, such agreements are always a matter concerning exclusively the strategy and tactics of this struggle and not at all its principles.

Mutual Concessions

The extent of the two sides' concessions depends on the specific correlation of forces between the participants in the compromise and varies from case to case. Concessions that would adversely affect the interests of the workers class or the communist movement are impossible for a true communist.

The unification of Cuban communists with other Cuban organizations which resulted in what is today the Communist Party of Cuba was absolutely justified. World socialism's compromise with the United States in 1962, which helped to avert an armed conflict and to ensure for Cuba peaceful development toward socialism, was of great significance. The agreements of the communist parties of Syria and Iraq with the [ruling] revolutionary democratic parties of those countries are also essential because they make it possible for them to directly influence government policy.

The growing strength of world socialism, the strengthening workers movement in the capitalist countries, the transition of the national liberation struggle into a struggle for social liberation as well as the further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism expand the possibilities for striking compromises in the interest of the workers class and strengthening peace among nations.

Some forces often take advantage of the expansion of contacts with noncommunist forces to make the bourgeoisie and opportunists influence communist parties. The attempts to foist on communists allegedly beneficial agreements which are, in fact, to the detriment of the vital interests of the workers class are becoming stronger. For a communist, a compromise must not be accompanied by a lack of principle. The influence of communist and workers parties is systematically growing in the world. That is precisely the reason why it is now more important than ever before to resist attempts to exert pressure on communists and to assert concessions of a fundamental nature through a consistent revolutionary stand, by pursuing purposeful tactics and strategy.

SOVIET ENVOY GREETS OLYMPIC ATHLETES IN PRAGUE

LD152209 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin on Tuesday greeted representatives of the Czechoslovak Olympic team before their departure for Moscow.

He noted during his reception of the sportsmen and officials the closeness of the ideas of the Czechoslovak Spartakiad and the Olympic games.

Moscow and other Soviet towns are ready for the Olympic games to have a high standard, he stated, and pointed out that the great meeting of athletes from the whole world cannot be frustrated by the boycott of the United States and a few other countries.

Czechoslovak Physical Training Association Chairman Antonin Himl pointed out that never before have the Olympic games been prepared so well and in time as now.

Rover Josef Nesticky, speaking on behalf of the team, stated that the athletes will do everything to represent Czechoslovakia as best as possible.

Present during the reception were communist party Secretary Jindrich Polednik, National Front Deputy Chairman Tomas Travnicek and other officials.

KLEIBER TALKS WITH LEADERS, TOURS PLANT IN IRAQ

LD162340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2147 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad (ADN correspondent)--The GDR party and government delegation led by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which is in Baghdad for the celebrations marking Iraq's national holiday, on Wednesday had meetings with leading Iraqi representatives. In talks with Minister of Oil Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir Tawfiq and Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Amir Mahdi, both sides discussed mutual relations and exchanged views on the possibility of cooperation between the GDR and Iraq during the 1981-85 period.

On the same day the delegation visited Baghdad's modern slaughterhouse. During a tour of the installation for which the GDR has been the main supplier, Guenther, Kleiber was informed about the progress of the work. The enterprise is the biggest and most modern of its kind in the Middle East and contributes to further deepening cooperation between the GDR and Iraq. The GDR experts working on the site said that the slaughterhouse will start production soon.

When it reaches full capacity, up to 5,500 sheep and goats as well as 500 cattle can be slaughtered daily. Butchers from the GDR will stay 18 months after handing over the slaughterhouse to acquaint their Iraqi colleagues with the work. In addition Iraqi experts will be trained in the GDR.

During the tour a friendly meeting took place with Romanian First Deputy Premier Ion Dinca. Romania is responsible for some of the building work at the site.

The visitors were able to see for themselves that the Baghdad slaughterhouse is an industrial installation of the highest technical level which at the same time provides excellent social conditions for the workers, such as the most modern changing and shower rooms, a canteen and medical facilities.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH SEIBT; PRESS CONFERENCE

Meeting With Seibt

LD162026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--A political solution to the Middle East problem on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 was demanded at a meeting in Berlin by president of the GDR Solidarity Committee Kurt Seibt and general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) Nayif Hawatimah.

They demanded that the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to establish its own independent state, be safeguarded and that the independent existence and security of the people of this region be guaranteed. At the same time they condemned the separate agreement of Camp David and declared their support for the efforts of the states and forces of the steadfastness and confrontation front in continuing their struggle against the implementation of this agreement.

Nayif Hawatimah arrived in the GDR at the head of a DFLP delegation on 12 July. The delegation will end its visit to the GDR Thursday.

Press Conference Held

LD162028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--General Secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah has paid tribute to the GDR's active solidarity as an important contribution to the struggle of the Palestinian people for the achievement of its legitimate national rights. At a press meeting in Berlin today the leading Palestinian politician declared that the close friendly relations between the PLO and the GDR, as well as the other socialist states, were a decisive guarantee for the successful repulse of all imperialist and Zionist machinations against the Palestinian people.

The DFLP general secretary gave an account of the efforts of the PLO to deepen the cooperation between the Palestinian organizations belonging to it, on the basis of the joint political program, and to establish a united national front of all Palestinian forces in the Arab territories under Israeli occupation.

HONECKER SENDS NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO GISCARD D'ESTAING

LD140936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0223 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin, On the occasion of the French national holiday, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram of congratulations to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, which states, among other things:

"I am happy to take this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at the flourishing development of relations between the German Democratic Republic and the French Republic for the benefit of both sides. I am sure that this good cooperation is a weighty contribution by our states and peoples to the strengthening of peace and the deepening of the process of detente in Europe."

To mark the same occasion, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Willi Stoph, sent congratulations to French Premier Raymond Barre.

AUTHORITIES ARREST WEST BERLINER ON TRANSIT ABUSE CHARGE

AU160730 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 12 Jul, GDR security organs caught red-handed and arrested the inhabitant of Berlin (West) Kurt Engler for abuse of the transit agreement at the GDR border checkpoint of Marienborn. Engler had organized and executed subversive acts on the transit routes in a gang-like fashion. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued. The 'Ford' car with the license plate numbers B-AP 7502 specially fitted for the crime was impounded.

BRIEFS

PIONEERS IN SYRIA, CUBA--A delegation of the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer organization headed by Helga Labs, chairman of the organization and secretary of the FDJ Central Council, left for a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic this weekend [12-13 Jul]. Another delegation of 20 Thaelmann pioneers left for a 4-week visit to Cuba the same weekend. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

POLITYKA'S RAKOWSKI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU161027 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski article: "People and Economy"]

[Text] The Sejm debates have increased our knowledge about the state of the Polish economy; that is, about the objective and subjective conditions under which the aims of the plan for the country's socioeconomic development are being implemented. The modification of the 1980 plan, which included the conscious reduction of some important indexes fixed by the government at the beginning of the year and approved by the Sejm at that time, was a dire necessity and a sign of a realistic evaluation of existing conditions and of our opportunities. Is this evaluation fully realistic? Perhaps our economy possesses reserves to be tapped? As a Sejm deputy who voted for the resolution on the need to modify the plan for socioeconomic development, I think that the aforementioned questions require an answer.

Our own observations and feelings, supported by the knowledge gained from the textbooks on economic history and from Polish, European and world statistics, reinforce our conviction that Poland is a rich country in almost every respect, a country that is certainly not poor. We are truly a power insofar as raw materials are concerned. It is true that we have no oil and iron ore (the discoveries in Suwalki territory have raised our hopes in the latter regard as well, however), but we cannot complain that we are short of other valuable raw materials. Bituminous coal and lignite, sulfur deposits that are among the largest in the world, and deposits of zinc and copper represent our national wealth. We have a developed industry, although this development is not balanced. The land and the people working it are also our national wealth. We have many hundreds of thousands of well educated cadres. Statistics indicate that over 1 million people in our country have a higher education.

The country's natural riches in materials and people are supported by a wise policy of alliances with our neighbors; and a foreign policy seeking to maintain and strengthen the structures of peace in Europe and the world. These policies take real conditions into account and are advantageous for our people and for their present and future. The militancy displayed in this regard by our leader Edward Gierek helps to strengthen Poland's authority in the world, and to elicit other nations' respect and praise.

In sum, many a nation can envy us our national resources and our great achievements in material and spiritual life.

We should also constantly bear in mind that Poland is no longer a backward country and one that is on its way to development. It is a highly industrialized country, one whose inhabitants--35 years after World War II--recall with decreasing frequency the interwar Poland, the period of war and the first years of reconstruction when discussing their daily affairs. All that is now a closed chapter! The civic upbringing that stresses the lamentable beginnings of our road impresses the postwar generations to a very negligible extent and will impress them even less in the next 5 or 10 years. What now counts and what is important is each passing day, the current economic and social policy, and the urgent and ever recurring question about the effectiveness of this policy. This question is fully justified and should shock no one.

We talk a great deal about our country's economic and social achievements in that past decade, which is neither an act of excessive praise nor self-glorification. It is true that in the seventies, People's Poland made great investment efforts, which enabled us to greatly reduce the gap between us and the countries that are highly developed, in every respect. Our living conditions have improved visibly and tangibly, and we have become a more open and more tolerant society. All these achievements have been possible because of the political line adopted by our party at the sixth congress in December 1970. As you can see, there are many objective reasons for justifiable satisfaction. However, many Poles are not in the best frame of mind at the beginning of this decade. This is primarily because of certain quite important negative features that asserted themselves in the country's economy and social life toward the end of the seventies.

The Polish economy has entered a new decade, the penultimate decade of the 20th century, with many painful ills, the results of which are being felt by the working people. Despite various warnings and preventive actions, which it seems have not been effective enough, economic efficiency has been in decline for a number of years now. Productivity is increasing very slowly. Industry and agriculture have failed to meet our people's growing but--let us add--not excessive needs. And, toward the end of the fourth decade since the end of World War II, our people have the right to want to live better and better from year to year. The desire to live better and better has nothing to do with the so-called consumption philosophy of life. Certainly there are people whose view of life boils down to amassing material goods, but this is another problem. Wanting to have a comfortable apartment and a small car is certainly not a sign of consumption debauchery.

Our economy is not cohesive; the mechanisms of management function incorrectly and at times offend the elementary principles of commonsense; and statistics are manipulated. Work discipline is weakening instead of gaining in strength. Hundreds of thousands of production workers demonstrate every day the most blatant features of the could-not-care-less attitude. Nor do the production curbs caused by the shortages of raw materials and energy foster a serious approach to one's work. The many hundreds of thousands of cadres include also the people who have a firm faith in the philosophy that "something will turn up." Others pay homage to the principle that "the devil take the hindmost," and still others conduct themselves as if they are acting out the last scenes from Wyspianski's "The Wedding."

Anyone taking a brief look at this situation will easily conclude that many of those negative features are caused by the fact that a large number of production workers fail to back up their dreams of a better life by more efficient and productive work. We can see this at every step every day. This is the truth. There would be enormous production reserves to be tapped if many citizens would change their attitude toward work. Will we be able to tap those reserves in the next few years? The people who work honestly appeal for severe sanctions against loafers, for iron discipline and for a situation in which all our people will respect work. Many Poles who work most honestly regard the present situation as immoral--a situation in which there is a shortage of workers often caused by excessive employment in plants and institutions. Perhaps it would be worth carrying out a kind of referendum to obtain our community's agreement that all those who regard loafing and unreliability as something natural should be dealt with firmly.
[paragraph continues]

After all, such people live literally at the expense of those who work honestly. Why should the latter pay for the upkeep of the former? This contradicts the ideals of socialism. There is no lack of people in our country who want to work efficiently. They should be our active allies in removing disorder and evil.

According to statistics, last year our national income dropped by over 2 1/2 percent for reasons that have been discussed many times in speeches and articles. Housing construction plans are not being implemented, and the waiting list of people waiting for apartments is getting longer and longer. Nor has there been any increase in the number of hogs and cattle. There has been no improvement in the supply of staple articles--not only of meat--to the population. The lines in front of shops--not only meat shops--are getting longer and longer. Irregular relations based on the rendering of mutual services and on extremely sophisticated evasion of regulations, decrees and so on, are being created in economic and social life.

The country's considerable indebtedness is making the situation more difficult still. Repayment of loans for the expansion of industry, for the infrastructure and for grain and fodder purchases, and the interest on these loans, swallow up most of the annual income from our exports.

All these facts, except for the last one, were taken from the daily press, from TRYBUNA LUDU at the head, from weeklies and from the speeches of the leading politicians of our country. In fact, they are just a negligible part of what we hear in speeches and read in the press. Any reasonable person would expect that, as a result of all those disturbing signals, energetic action would be taken in order to at least check the negative processes developing within our economy and social life. Can we say that such action has been taken? The answer is not simple. It is true that for some months we have seen that the government has been more active in seeking to tidy up the economy and to ascertain what we really possess, what is at our disposal and what we can afford. Almost every day the press has been informing us about new decrees, the guiding motive of which is--most generally speaking--a commonsense approach to many important economic and social problems. It is also true that party bodies are supporting this action by intensified political activities; after all, this is the main task of the party, its aktivs and all organizations. On the other hand, however, a keen observer is unable to get rid of the impression that quite a large section of our society is still unaware of the seriousness of the economic and social situation. Our society has still not been psychologically conditioned to make sacrifices, which we will all have to make. The impression also is that large sections of our cadres are still unaware of the seriousness of the situation. Only this can explain the highly unsatisfactory discipline in implementing the planned tasks, and the disturbing and eventually fatal failure to observe the principles of a thrifty and rational disposal of resources. That is why it is necessary to be bold and consistent in presenting the country's true economic situation to our people. We should state constantly and clearly that that situation is serious, and that even maintaining what we now have will require extraordinary physical and intellectual efforts. The combination of domestic and external factors is responsible for the fact that at least in the first half of the eighties, our country will find itself in a difficult economic situation. We should realize that even the best government will not produce sudden tangible improvements in our daily conditions, but our society has got used to thinking since 1970 that life must be better from year to year.

We must also be able to promote a ruthless regime of thrift, and bring home to our people the truth that nowhere in the world can they find a good-natured uncle who will some day inundate Poland with billions and billions of dollars. The daily practice of recapitulating the undoubted successes of the seventies is becoming an educational measure of little effect in the present economic-political situation. The most important thing now is to speak primarily of the present and of what is awaiting us tomorrow, the difficult and complicated tomorrow. The world has changed. Ten or even 5 years ago many countries recorded considerable increases in their economies, but now many governments are primarily concerned with maintaining what they have. Even a slight increase in production is regarded as an enormous success. It is generally believed that the eighties will be very difficult for many states and nations. We have reached the time when every grosz, cent and pfenning has to be counted. It seems to me that when talking with our people, we must abandon the practice of saying that "yes, there are difficulties, but we will overcome them." Such a style of talking not only reduces the extent to which people are concerned about the situation, but also absolves many people. Is it necessary to recall what a salutary effect on the minds of the people the frank and manly talk between Edward Gierek and his comrades, on the one hand, and the Szczecin, Gdansk and Gdynia shipyard workers, on the other hand, had? In difficult situations, our people have always been able to mobilize their strength and do their best to remove the dangers threatening them. At present, we are entering a period of development in which genuine dedication and serious concern for the situation are a necessity. Work at "half speed," attitudes expressed in "this does not concern me" or "let others deal with that" and similar attitudes can only worsen the situation still further. It is precisely work of this kind and attitudes of this kind toward reality that can bring about a situation in which all of us--those who work honestly and effectively and those who work at "half speed"--will be compelled to lower our ambitions.

Telling the truth about the position in which we find ourselves is just a beginning, just an initial condition for action. Our vital national interest requires not only action to sort out the economy and the wage and price policy; it also requires--perhaps it is a primary requirement--efforts to accelerate the formulation of a comprehensive program for structural changes involving the guidance and management of the national economy. If we postpone this task until tomorrow, we may be condemned to petty half-measures, to the practice of stop gaps and to being gripped by the claws of inconsistent decrees.

While putting forward the demand that the work on the comprehensive program for structural changes should be accelerated, it is worth recalling what was said on this subject at the beginning of the seventies. The document adopted by the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in February 1971 ("The Evaluation of the December Events and Conclusions From This Evaluation") reads: "The methods of management and guidance in our times influence the process of production and the national organization of production. This is why the contradiction between the level of production forces as expressed in the material apparatus of production and by the qualifications of workers, and between the obsolete methods of guidance and management, is one of the particular features of the contradiction between production forces and production relations, which, if not solved in time, is bound to cause social crises and tensions." In the past few years we have spoken and written a great deal about these matters.

The guiding idea of the planned and necessary changes should be the delegation--among all producers--of duties and requirements resulting from the need to overcome difficulties. [paragraph continues]

This requires the promotion of well thought out decentralization. Each workers collective in People's Poland and each cell of state and local government, however small, must feel itself really responsible for its sector of work. Adoption of such a principle will help establish the correct balances betweeen economics and politics, since it is hard to imagine that even the most ideal economic solutions can be effective without changes in the methods of management. We should realize that management methods include more than just the management of a plant, rural parish or voivodship. Another idea, related to the first, is the effort to maximally expolit the abilities of man. There are countries that are very poor in raw materials and whose only riches are men. Japan is such a country. Just think how magnificently Japan has been able to use those riches. Objectively speaking, we are in a much better position to create for man the conditions in which all his knowledge, energy, ingenuity and so on can be used in the interest of the country, that is, in the interest of all of us. Let us then do it with energy. Who is to do it? Saying that "everyone" is to do it does not help much. I have in mind primarily the party and, especially, all its bodies and cadres. I will not cease repeating (look up the article "Borders of Centralization" in POLITYKA issue 45/77) that our local cadre is able alone to bear the heavy burden of duties and that Poland's interests are its concern in the same way as they are ours here in headquarters.

Anyone who has just a smattering of knowledge about the socialist economy, which, after all, must not follow the laws that govern the capitalist economy, knows that the working out of structural changes is not easy, all the more so when there is a lack of material reserves. Everyone also knows that many have already tried and have not always achieved the planned goals. And yet this road must be followed so that, among other things, we can tell our people the following: This is our concept of the changes we intend to carry out. This is our strategy in the field of managing and guiding the state and the national economy in the eighties. If we succeed in achieving our goals, then within 2 years you can expect to have this and that, and within 5 years that and the other....On the other hand, if we stop half-way then you can expect the following social and economic situations....A program for structural changes, one that is clear and understandable to the working people, no doubt calls for great courage, but only such a program can help create a psychological climate that will make it easier to spur our people to truly, militantly oppose all the phenomena that are now hindering the efforts to overcome the amassed contradictions and difficulties.

We are facing a great challenge of the eighties. We no longer have any time for drawn-out deliberations. We must not get overexcited that "things are in a bad way" and we must not focus our efforts on harking back to the past. It is the future that is important. Energetic activities and consistent implementation of decisions are the first and most important necessity. We have committed too many efforts and material resources to Poland's development in the seventies to be able to afford the luxury of consistently sacrificing our efforts and achieved assets of which we should be proud. This appeal has been dictated to the author by the profound conviction that the preservation of the undoubted material and spiritual values, which are of benefit to the people, requires that we should make much bolder and more consistent efforts than those to which we have already become somewhat accustomed. Our reserve production potential is enormous and we should tap it.

BABIUCH TOURS FLOODED AREAS IN KUJAWY, SOUTH POMERANIA

LD162038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Kujawy and southern Pomeranian regions today to inspect the farms affected by the heavy rainfall. The premier familiarized himself with operations aimed at combatting the floods and alleviating their consequences, and with measures being taken to ensure vital assistance to the local population. Premier Edward Babiuch, who was accompanied by Andrzej Zabinski, secretary of the Central Committee, and Leon Klonica, minister of agriculture, first visited Torun Voivodship. As a result of heavy rainfall about 80,000 hectares of agricultural land is flooded in this region. The necessary steps are being taken to dry out the fields as quickly as possible and to restore normal conditions under which agriculture and the whole economy can function.

Next, the premier went to Wloclawek Voivodship where, thanks to the indefatigable everyday work done by water and land improvement services, by soldiers, firemen, the militia, the voluntary civil militia reserve and the local population, it has been possible to already eliminate flooded areas on an area of nearly 23,000 hectares including more than 20,000 hectares of fertile arable land. The premier displayed an interest in the fate of evacuated families and in methods of helping the flood victims.

SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS MILITARY UNITS

LD162218 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 July, PAP--July 16 was the second day of the official visit to Poland by the Syrian defence minister, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Syrian Arab Republic, at the invitation of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PUWP Political Bureau and the Polish minister of national defense. This morning, Mustafa Talas, accomplanied by Wojciech Jaruzelski, met with the commanding staff of the Warsaw military region. Gen Wlodzimierz Cliwa, commander of the region merited for the army and the country, informed Talas about its history and the post-war attainments. Talas also saw some military projects.

Later in the day, the Syrian guest called on soldiers of the 1st Prague Mechanized Regiment named after Capt Waldyslaw Wysocki, the oldest unit of the Polish People's Army. The regiment is now a member of the 1st Warsaw Mechanized Division named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko. Some 37 years ago it took part in the Lenino battle against Nazi troops, the historic event for the Polish People's Army, starting the glorious and victorious battle trail of that army from Lenino to Berlin. Talas and the remaining members of the delegation saw a display of the combat mastery of young Kosciuszko soldiers. In the afternoon, the Syrian guest saw some buildings of historical interest in Warsaw and documentary "Warsaw Still Alive", depicting heroism of Warsaw inhabitants in the struggle against Nazi invaders during World War II and also the post-war development of Warsaw.

DOCUMENTS ON INCREASING TRADE WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

AU161610 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jul (BTA)--The new Bulgaro-Polish documents signed during the visit of the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov, in Warsaw provides for bilateral trade in the 1981-1985 period to increase by about 27 percent, as compared with bilateral trade in the current five-year period.

Bulgarian mechanical engineering will increase its exports to the Polish market considerably in the coming years.

Trade and cooperation in the sphere of mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering are expected to develop the most dynamically. The share of production of these industries will reach about 70 percent in bilateral trade in the above-mentioned period.

Bulgaria will deliver to Poland internal plant transport vehicles, high-storage storehouses, hydraulic and pneumatic products computer equipment, cold storage facilities, plastic production equipment, electronic equipment, power engineering installations, ships, farm machines and machinery for the food industry.

Bulgaria is Poland's second supplier (after the USSR) with metal-cutting machines and supplier No one of electric instruments and storehouse facilities. Bulgarian electric and motor trucks, the computer equipment account for nearly 41 percent of the Polish imports within the frame of bilateral exchange.

The share of specialized and industrially jointly produced items is expected to reach 25 percent of the general trade in 1980. Some 17 Polish enterprises have agreed with the corresponding mechanical engineer plants in Bulgaria on industrial joint production. Some 38 long-term agreements, programmes and contracts have been signed on the development of these integration processes and on their deepening.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK'S HOLLAND VISIT

15 July Activities

LD161410 Warsaw PAP in English 0210 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The Hague, 15 July, PAR--Tuesday was the second day of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek's visit to Holland. Before noon, following Wojtaszek's meeting with Dutch Foreign Minister van der Klaauw, plenary talks opened, attended by advisers and experts.

The talks covered the current international topics as well as bilateral Polish-Dutch relations. Particular attention was devoted to European East-West relations and the process of detente. The sides examined the factors checking (?this process) and the ways to re-activate it, as well as the role Poland and Holland might play in this respect. Discussed were the questions of armaments control and disarmament as indispensable elements of detente. In this connection views were exchanged on the Polish proposal to convene a disarmament conference in Warsaw. The sides assessed the Vienna negotiations and pointed to the necessity of careful arrangement of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act.

The sides stated with satisfaction that bilateral relations have been developing successfully, and stressed the necessity of their further development. The talks passed in a constructive and matter-of-fact atmosphere which has traditionally accompanied the Polish-Dutch dialogue.

In the afternoon Minister Wojtaszek was received by acting chairmen of the two chambers of States-General (parliament). Tonight Minister Wojtaszek entertained the Dutch foreign minister, Christoph van der Klaauw, to dinner. On Monday the Polish guest was entertained to dinner by head of Dutch diplomacy. Both ministers made toast speeches.

Wojtaszek, Van der Klaauw Dinner Speeches

LD162252 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The Hague, 16 July, PAP--In his speech delivered at the dinner given in honour of the Polish minister of foreign affairs, Emil Wojtaszek, Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw stated that despite some differences in views on several international issues, there are reasons for satisfaction at the points of convergence between the two countries. As far as bilateral relations between Holland and Poland are concerned, there are very good contacts and forms of ccoperation at formal and informal levels in various fields.

Poland, Van der Klaauw stated, is one of the countries which experienced the disaster of World War Two in most acute form. The role Poland played in liberating the southern part of Holland is not only a historical fact but also a reality of lasting significance. The countries like ours are most vitally interested in the progress of detente and they are willing to jointly contribute to this progress.

Rational detente, Van der Klaauw stated, should go hand in hand with the progress in its military aspects. Our countries cherish the same sincere desire to achieve durable peace in Europe. Some valuable initiatives forwarded by governments of France and Poland have already attracted attention.

Relations between our countries, Minister Wojtaszek stated in response, have a long tradition dating back to the Middle Ages. We belong to that group of nations which have never fought against each other and which share painful historic experience. During World War Two our cities, including Warsaw, Gdansk and Rotterdam, shared the same tragic fate. Last month a Dutch pavillion was opened at the site of the former Nazi death camp, Auschwitz-Birkenau. Polish soldiers shed blood on all fronts, also when fighting for the liberation of Holland.

Years have passed since the events I have just recalled. They changed a lot in Europe and the world and brought deep sociopolitical transformations to Poland. The fundamental condition of our nation's development, as all nations of Europe, is preservation of peace and detente in our continent. That is why we are deeply concerned about the decisions and steps aiming at the escalation of armaments and the arms race and attempts to transfer the tensions from one region to another, including Europe.

Minister Wojtaszek recalled the initiative of Edward Gierek on convening in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We wish, he stated, that participants in the Madrid meeting of states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act make decisions on convening this important for Europe conference or at least on opening the way to such a conference in the near future. We are of the opinion that the proposals submitted recently by Leonid Brezhnev are of immense importance for breaking the crisis observed with respect to the issue--of key importance for Europe--of preventing the danger of the escalation of medium-range nuclear missiles armaments following the NATO decisions of December last year. Faithful to the traditions of our peaceful foreign policy, we do our best to maintain dialogue and the climate of detente between the East and West.

Of course, the superpowers have an extremely great part to play in this area. However, all states are responsibile for this. I think that Poland and Holland can have a remarkable share in improving the atmosphere and solving the existing problems. The proper shaping of our bilateral relations serves this end. We have scored considerable attainments in this area and have even greater prospects, said Wojtaszek.

GIEREK, BABIUCH ATTEND STATE AWARDS CEREMONY

LD162140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] A presentation ceremony of the state prizes which are awarded annually, as the highest appreciation of those creative people make the greatest contributions to the economic, scientific and cultural achievements of the country, has been held at the palace of the Council of Ministers. Members of the highest authorities, including Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Edward Babiuch attended the ceremony, as well as representatives of the world of science and culture.

The Committee for State Prizes has awarded 15 first degree prizes and 18 second degree prizes, as well as a special prize. These prizes include 15 individual prizes and 19 collective ones. Two hundred people have been honored with the awards, including writers, scientists, actors, composers, designers, economic activists, architects and technicians.

The ceremony was also attended by Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the Supreme Committee Presidium of the United Peasant Party; Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Central Committee Presidium of the Democratic Party; and members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the party Central Committee, including Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Alojzy Karkoszka, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jan Szydlak, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Pyka, Zdzislaw Zandarowski, Andrzej Zabinski and Zdzislaw Kurdwski. Chairman of the Council of Minsters Edward Babiuch delivered a speech:

[Begin Babiuch recording] Highly esteemed laureates, esteemed assembly: State prizes have particular stature among all awards. We express through them appreciation to those who from among many creators of science, technology and culture, have distinguished themselves by the most outstanding achievements of the highest usefulness for the community and national economy. The achievement of social and economic objectives in our state has been linked with the development of the scientific and technical revolution, and constitutes a union between the revolution and socialist conditions and the merging of the values of socialism with the progress of science and technology.

Polish scientists, as well as creators of leading technical and cultural achievements of great artistic value and of great social influence, have greatly contributed to socialist Poland's present level of development. The most outstanding among them have become laureates of state prizes in the years of People's Poland. All these creators, together with the working class and the entire nation, have made permanent contributions to developing our economic potential, improving living conditions, and deepening the cultural experience and feeling of the people.

Polish science and technology are now facing particularly responsible tasks, it was emphatically stated by Comrade Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 8th party congress. He said that in future, the activization of domestic sources of progress will become the most important reserve and main national opportunity.

The science of today is the foundation of the technology and economy of tomorrow. Thus, the importance of scientific achievements should be seen in light of the socioeconomic possibilities and effects resulting from present and future practical applications. It is extremely important to achieve a high level of theoretical and basic research work, because there is nothing more practical than good theory, as has been recently correctly stressed. The people's awareness has increased the influence of science on the development of society, and the role of the human factor grows with the development and modernization of the material and technical base.

The modern economy can only be developed by well educated cadres who are able to creatively apply scientific methods in all fields. The value of scientific and technical achievements, besides direct economic and social benefits, has also been proved by their influence in shaping the international position of Polish science and technology, which in effect contributes to Poland's standing in the world.

The value of your awards, esteemed laureates, has been elevated by the fact that the Committee for State Prizes in recent years has considerably raised the standard of requirements which must be fulfilled in order to obtain state prizes.

We are pleased and full of optimism due to the fact that this year's prizes reflect achievements which directly or indirectly concern the most important problems of our present situation and immediate future, because they seek to intensify our exports and to rationalize imports, to improve the management of energy, to increase the foodstuff base and to improve health, housing and other important fields.

It should be stressed that among the prizewinning works there are those which shape the the attitudes and outlook of modern Poles. For the thought and deed, for the creative and valuable participation in the implementation of the program for development of the country in difficult internal and external conditions, I would like to express, dear laureates, on behalf of the party Central Committee and government, cordial thanks.

I would also like to thank members of the Committee for State Prizes for their detailed analysis of submitted work, and for thoughtful and just decisions. I wish you, dear laureates, deserved satisfaction from your creative achievements. I wish you further successes in your work which enriches our people with new values. I wish you and your families good health and happiness. [applause--end recording]

LUKASZEWICZ, JARUZELSKI ATTEND GENERAL'S FUNERAL

LD161642 Warsaw PAP in English 0206 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 July, PAP--The funeral of prominent commander and one of the leading founders of the Polish People's Army, Gen Zygmunt Berling, who died at the age of 84, took place here today. Present at the ceremony, conducted with full military honors, were a member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC secretary, Jerzy Lukaszewicz; minister of defense, Wojciech Jaruzelski, honorary president of the Zbowid war veterans' organization, Marshal Michal Rola-Zymirski; and chairman of the Zbowid Central Council, Gen Piotr Jaroszewicz.

In a graveside speech, Minister Jaruzelski stressed the great patriotism of the late general and his contribution to the formation of Polish Army units during World War Two in the Soviet Union. He also pointed out that the late general had commanded the 1st Division and next the 1st Corps of the Polish Army during in the closing stage of World War Two. Flowers from the 1st secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, the president of the Council of State and prime minister were laid on the coffin.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--The Council of State has appointed the following ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish Peoples Republic: Janusz Fekecz to the Kingdom of Belgium, Wladyslaw Wojtasik to the PRC, Eugeniusz Ciurus to the Republic of Nicaragua, Karol Nowakowski to the Kingdom of Norway, and Teodor Pakimaka to the Syrian Arab Republic. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 80 LD]

ANDREI, TURKEY'S ERKMEN BEGIN TALKS IN BUCHAREST 16 JULY

AU161945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest 16 Jul (AGERPRES)--Official talks were held in Bucharest on July 16 between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Hayrettin Erkmen.

Examined was the way in which the decisions taken at highest level and the measures necessary for the further development of the traditional relations of friendship and manysided collaboration between Romania and Turkey were being implemented. Both sides agreed that those relations expand and deepen especially in the economic field, better use be made of the possibilities the two neighbour and friendly countries' economies offer, new forms and actions of cooperation, on third markets included, be initiated.

Opinions were exchanged on current international questions and willingness was expressed to expand the cooperation between the two states on an external plane, in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the policy of peace, detente, independence and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, gave a dinner in honour of his Turkish counterpart.

ITALIAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 16 JULY

AU161845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jul (AGERPRES)--Over July 14-16 a delegation of the Christian Democratic Party of Italy, headed by Flaminio Piccoli, national secretary of the party, visited Romania, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The delegation had an interview with the executive chairman of the S.D.U.F. and of the C.D.P., and on the present Romanian-Italian bilateral relations.

DINCA MEETS IRAQI PREMIER, OIL MINISTER IN BAGHDAD

AU161840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (AGERPRES)--During his visit to Baghdad at the invitation of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the July 1968 revolution, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., first deputy prime minister, had talks with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq.

Satisfaction of the two countries' governments was expressed at the upward course of the Romanian-Iraqi relations in all domains of mutual interest, in keeping with the orientations and indications given by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn. Approached were also aspects of the further deepening and intensification of the Romanian-Iraqi cooperation, new actions being convenanted conducive to developing it at a speeded-up pace particularly on an economic plane and on mutually advantageous bases, according to the interest of the two friendly countries and peoples.

Ion Dinca had a working interview with Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, minister of oil. Reference was made to the very good relations established between the relevant organizations in the two countries in oil tapping and extraction, as well as to the very good results scored in this field. The guidelines of the Romanian-Iraqi cooperation in oil in the period to follow were also set.

MARIA BOBU ADDRESSES WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN COPENHAGEN

AU161943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 16 Jul (AGERPRES)--Maria Bobu, vice chairman of the National Women's Council of Romania, took the floor on July 16 in the plenary meeting of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. She pointed out that the conference was a direct expression of the necessity of undertaking ever firmer action so that women could play an ever more active role in accelerating the peoples' material and spiritual progress.

In the entire process of structural changes taking place in Romania--the speaker said--the ensurance of best working and educational conditions, of medical assistance, women's promotion in all spheres of the political, economic and social activity have been primordial concerns.

Alongside all the members of society, having the same rights and duties--the speaker stressed--women in Romania contribute actively to the country's general progress.

The Romanian representative highlighted in conclusion that the women of Romania declared for the strengthening of friendly and cooperative links with women's organizations all over the world, whatever their political and philosophical beliefs, with a view to safeguarding and promoting women's rights and, generally, to consolidating peace.

OFFICIALS ATTEND FRENCH EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU141840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Jul (AGERPRES)--On the national day of the French Republic, that country's Ambassador in Bucharest Pierre Cerles gave a reception on July 14.

The guests included Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council; Gheorghe Oprea, deputy prime minister; Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister; Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, other Romanian officials.

DAILY EMPHASIZES DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU151030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Jul (AGERPRES)--An article published in ROMANIA LIBERA of July 15 highlights the special importance Romania attaches to her relations with all the socialist countries, her conviction that this meets equally the interests of the Romanian people and the interests of the other peoples that build the new system, the interests of the general cause of socialism and peace.

The 15 years elapsed since the 9th R.C.P. Congress, stresses the Bucharest newspaper, have fully confirmed that this policy is a firm orientation, included in the R.C.P. programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance towards communism, in numerous other documents.

Romania's entertaining and developing good relations in all fields with all the socialist countries, the mentioned newspaper writes, is of great theoretical and practical value, proving that such relations play a decisive role in strengthening the position of socialism in the world, in enhancing its influence in the international life. It is the merit of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the newspaper highlights, to have taken consistent action for the promotion of a new-type, superior unity among all the socialist countries, to have cast light on the practical way apt to secure such unity. The strict observance of the principles of national indpendence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs, mutual advantage and mutual comradely help--principles stipulated in all the bilateral documents Romania has concluded over this period.

A founding member of the C.M.E.A., Romania has taken constant action for developing her economic, technological and scientific collaboration with the member countries, actively contributing to improving and enhacing the efficiency of this collaboration, considering this to be a factor of success in every country in building the new system. Particularly valuable from both a theoretical and practical point of view is the theory of the R.C.P. general secretary of the need of evening the development levels of the socialist countries, setting out from the fact proved by life that while in the world doing away with the lags behind has become a vital necessity, it is all the more important for the socialist countries to prove practically, by means of collaboration grounded on equal rights, the possibility of meeting this demand.

The intense activity carried through by socialist Romania for the continuous development of her collaboration with the countries member of the organization for the implementation of the complex programme, has materialized in her participation in nearly 200 multilateral conventions in the field of specialization and cooperation in production, of technological and scientific collaboration, etc. The continuous development of the bilateral and multilateral economic, technological and scientific collaboration between Romania and the other member countries is synthetically reflected by the growth of the volume of mutual trade from 5.5 billion lei valuta in 1960 to 11.4 billion lei in 1970 and 29.2 billion lei in 1977.

Over the present quinquennium (1976-1980) the volume of exchanges stipulated in the long-term agreements Romania has signed with the other C.M.E.A. member countries grows by approximately 90 per cent as compared to that of the 1971-1975 period. In 1978 the C.M.E.A. member countries covered some 40 per cent of Romania's overall trade at the same time, setting out from the general interests of building the new system, Romania widely develops her cooperation with the socialist countries that are not members of this organization.

Over this fertile period collaboration has also amplified in the field of culture, art, education and in other domains of mutual interest, all these contributing to a better mutual knowledge, to strengthening the friendship among our peoples.

SCINTEIA URGES UNITY AMONG COMMUNIST PARTIES

AU161105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jul (AGERPRES)--Furthering the series of foreign policy commentaries dedicated to the celebration of 15 years since the Ninth Congress of the R.C.P., newspaper SCINTEIA of July 16 tackles problems of the international solidarity, of the unity and cohesion of the advanced social forces, considering them to be a sine qua non of success in the struggle for solving the cardinal problems of the contemporary world.

The mentioned newspaper stresses the special importance Romania attaches to developed collaboration and strengthened solidarity of the communist parties in view of union of all the revolutionary, anti-imperialist, democratic forces in the struggle for peace and progress.

As Romania sees it, solidarity cannot be conceived but setting out from the greatly different conditions in which the communist parties in general, the revolutionary and the progressive forces act, this objectively pressupposing that each party works out and wages its own policy with the creative application of scientific socialism to the concrete conditions in the respective country. The essential feature of the solidarity policy, SCINTEIA shows, is the consistent promotion and strict observance of the basic principles and norms of relations among communist parties, among all the detachments of the revolutionary movement: autonomy, fully equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs, solidarity, mutual esteem and respect. It is only grounded on these norms, stresses the Bucharest newspaper, that fruitful collaboration of new type can be built, apt to stimulate powerfully the development of the world revolutionary processes.

Life has proved the truth of Nicolae Ceausescu's statement that today there can be no centre to lead the international communist movement, that no models and patterns can be designed for the parties to follow, mentions SCINTEIA. The newspaper also notes that the R.C.P. general secretary has highlighted that given the greatly different conditions in which the communist parties carry out their activity, differing views and interpretations are nothing but natural, and the only rational efficient way to solve the divergencies is resorting to party-to-party, leadership-to-leadership talks and negotiations in a receptiveness and understanding spirit. The keen interest of the R.C.P. leader in the cause of unity is expressed in the decisions of the R.C.P. congresses that the party should never blame or condemn other parties. The article stresses the need for solidarity to unite all the detachments of the working class and of the revolutionary movement, all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, for the communists and socialists to collaborate.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO CONSTANTA COUNTY

AU170757 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0700 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu are on a working visit to Constanta County. The party secretary general is accompanied by Comrade Ilie Verdet and by other comrades of the party-state leadership." The visit began at the Danube-Black Sea canal worksite, a project of particular importance for our national economy. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the officials accompanying him were welcomed by Comrade Ion Stoian, first secretary of the Constanta County Party Committee, by government members and representatives of local party-state bodies, as well as by thousands of construction workers from the worksite and residents from neighboring towns. The visit continues at this hour.

RELATIONS WITH FRG VIEWED ON EVE OF GENSCHER VISIT

Sundic: 'Good,' 'Friendly' Relations

LD161710 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, will arrive tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. He will hold talks with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on relations between the FRG and Yugoslavia and on topical international problems the solution of which the two countries attach great importance.

As far as relations between the FRG and Yugoslavia are concerned, it can be said that they are very good and friendly and that they have been increasing with each passing year. They are characterized by mutual trust and interst in working jointly as well as separately for the improvement of mutual cooperation and for the strengthening of peace in Europe and the world. In both cases, the good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG have been and are very important for the cause of lasting and stable peace. The importance of Yugoslav-German cooperation is especially great if we bear in mind that the two countries are not linked by either similar social orders or similar international position. However, regardless of the differences and the issues burdening relations between the FRG and Yugoslavia until recently, the two countries succeeded in placing their relations on firm foundations.

The FRG, although belonging to NATO, highly appreciates the nonaligned position of Yugoslavia and its role in the world. The leading personalities of the Bonn coalition--especially Chancellor Schmidt and Vice Chancellor Genscher--stated several times that nonaligned Yugoslavia represents an irreplaceable prop of European security. There is no courtesy involved in these words of recognition about Yugoslavia's independent position in relation to the military blocs. They are above all an expression of the FRG's firm conviction that Yugoslavia's contribution to the preservation of peace in Europe and the world is invaluable. This was confirmed by the personal attendance of four leading personalities of the FRG--the president of the republic, Chancellor Schmidt, Vice Chancellor Genscher, and leader of the SPD Willy Brandt--at the funeral of President Tito.

During their discussions on relations between the FRG and Yugoslavia Vrhovec and Genscher, who will meet for the fourth time in less than 2 years, will deal with a clear situation that will enable them to talk about all questions of mutual interest in an atmosphere of openness, full respect and trust. Special attention will be paid to economic cooperation because it is of great importance within the framework of overall relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG. As regards international themes, Vrhovec and Genscher will discuss them in detail. The two countries agree that the existing international situation is very worrying and that every effort must be made to check this. Yugoslavia attentively follows the efforts made by the FRG Government in this respect and believes that in spite of the FRG's bloc alignment it is acting in the interest of peace and security in Europe and the world. After all, taking into account the geostrategic position of the FRG and Yugoslavia, it is quite natural that both are trying--although in different ways--to preserve the peace in Europe that has lasted 35 years.

Development of Relations Praised

LD161332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG)--The forthcoming official visit by the foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans Dietrich Genscher, to Yugoslavia is evaluated here as a new impulse to a more all-round development of bilateral relations and as an occasion for a wide-ranging exchange of opinions on all facets of worsened political and economic circumstances that burden the present-day world.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Minister Genscher are expected to talk on ways for a further promotion of bilateral relations, particularly in the field of economics, East-West relations, renewal of the process of detente, the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, crisis troublespots in the world, the nonaligned countries' activities, situation in the south of Africa, and international acute economic problems.

In the field of politics, the two ministers will concentrate in their talks on international striving aimed at overcoming growing tension burdened with bloc opposites, arms race and rivalries between the big powers and blocs for their spheres of influence.

The forthcoming meeting between Vrhovec and Genscher will be their fourth in less than two years, and this is the most eloquent confirmation of the continuity of the political dialogue between governments in Belgrade and Bonn and of the two countries' readiness to more and more frequently interchange opinions on all problems of our times and bilateral relations.

Yugoslavia appreciates the Federal Republic of Germany's engagement in preventing and further straining of relations between the East and West and in the world and, particularly, the Bonn government's views--coming up recently--on the nonaligned countries' irreplaceable role and importance of their activity.

Relations between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic have been following an upward trend for full seven years now. To enrich their substance, both sides think, has also a wider international significance within the context of the general development of the political and economic situation in Europe and in the world, and of the process of consultations and cooperation in Europe.

Parallel with their political dialogue, their contacts have been developing continuously and their cooperation has been widening in all fields, particularly in the field of economics.

Genscher on Relations

LD161354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn, July 16 (TANJUG)--The future is to the historical strength of nonalignement. He who stands up against this is to find himself under the wheels of history, Hans Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany and vice-chancellor, has said in an interview with TANJUG's Bonn correspondent, Ivo Vajgl, on the eve of his official visit to Yugoslavia.

The world of tomorrow will not tolerate any hegemony or the zones of influence, Genscher added. He who tries to impose his political or social system on others is late in conducting an imperialist policy doomed to failure as being oriented against our epoch's greatest force, against the wish for independence and autonomy, Genscher emphasized.

Referring to expectations from the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Genscher expressed his government's wish for a continuation of the process of detente. His government works to see the process started with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe get fresh impulses and grow stronger, he said.

The Federal Republic considers that the Madrid meeting should cover all the three baskets of the final Helsinki documents, Genscher said, pointing out that balance is an element that must not be missing when it comes to peace and security since the superiority of one side is always destabilizing. We want to materialize a balance at as low level of armaments as possible, Genscher stressed.

Turning to his tomorrow's visit to Yugoslavia, Genscher said it is in the interest of both Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany to do their utmost for a continuation of the real policy of detente, for there is no reasonable alternative to that policy.

In reply to a question about the two countries' economic relations, Genscher pointed out that their economic relations have been steadily developing in recent years and have attained a high level. Their trade is now valued at 8,000 million marks. The Federal Republic is Yugoslavia's second biggest foreign-policy [as received] partner, and even ranks first as the supplier of goods.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany resolutely and with great engagement even outside the framework of bilateral relations supports Yugoslavia's interests in its relations with the European Economic Community (EEC), Genscher noted in conclusion. The Federal Republic's Government will further work for the development of economic relations with Yugoslavia and for the development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, he underlined.

Genscher Zagreb Television Interview

LD162241 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Zagreb, July 15 (TANJUG)--Assessing the present international political situation as very serious, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher described it as being caused above all by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the series of focuses of crisis in the world.

Genscher gave an interview to Zagreb television this evening on the eve of his visit to Yugoslavia where he will meet, as part of regular consultations between the two countries, with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

In view of the tense international situation, the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has a heightened significance, said Genscher. The West German foreign minister declared himself for the meeting to determine the final mandate of the conference. The meeting has to be held at an adequately high level, said Genscher, specifying that he had in mind the foreign ministers level.

Non-alignment is assuming growing significance as a factor of stability in the world, continued the head of West German diplomacy. He stated that his country highly values the activity of Yugoslavia as a co-founder of the non-aligned movement. In particular, he stressed the long-standing commitment of President Tito to genuine nonalignment, and especially at the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana.

Genscher emphasized that the Federal Republic of Germany expresses support to the Yugoslav leadership in its pursuit of Tito's policy of active contribution to peace and international cooperation.

He was explicit in stating that the policy of domination in international relations will suffer failure.

In a reference to the Yugoslav public at the end of the interview, Genscher stated that Yugoslavia has always set an example of truly non-aligned policy.

GENSCHER ARRIVES ON VISIT, MAKES STATEMENT

LD170938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal German Republic, this morning arrived in Belgrade on a 2-day [as received] official visit to Yugoslavia. This is the fourth meeting between the diplomatic chiefs of Yugoslavia and the FRG in less than 2 years.

At Belgrade airport, Minister Genscher and his associates were welcomed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

"By this visit," the FRG foreign minister declared on his arrival in Belgrade, "we wish to develop further our relations for mutual benefit. Above all, we are firmly convinced that our exchange of views on international questions will again confirm that our two countries, regarding important international questions, proceed from the same basic convictions in the policy of ensuring world peace."

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN ON MIJATOVIC-KUZNETSOV MEETING

LD161426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who handed him a message from Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of th CPSU Central Committee, for the president of the SFRY Presidency and president of the LCY Presidium. Asked whether he could say something about this message and its contents, the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs said:

"The message continues the practice of exchanging views at the top level. On this occasion, reference was made to the further development of friendly Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation on the known foundations and to some current questions of international relations."

Calls for Arms Race Halt

LD161542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] One of the results of the recent meeting and talks in Moscow between Brezhnev and Schmidt was the proposal that talks, between the East and the West on medium range missiles, should start without any preconditions. Asked how he viewed this proposal the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said:

"Together with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia is constantly advocating as comprehensive a discussion as possible of the problem of disarmament with a view to taking genuine measures aimed at halting the arms race and starting a genuine process of disarmament.

"It is known that great nuclear powers have a special responsibility as well as a commitment to overcome as soon as possible the aggravated armament race and to take concrete steps to start a process of disarmament. In this context, the negotiations, especially those between the two great nuclear powers--the United States and the USSR, represent an important component of the general process to consolidate peace and international security. Therefore, the intimated possibility of the beginning of talks on medium range missiles between the United States and the USSR, should they in fact take place, could represent a step forward in meeting the demand of an overwhelming majority of countries to reduce the existing international tension and, in so doing, accelerate the process of negotiations in the field of disarmament, as demanded by the final document of the 10th special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament."

Comments on Kampuchea Problem

LD162148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG)--Asked to comment the Indian Government's decision recognizing the government of Heng Samrin in Kampuchea, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic today said that the decision is a decision of a sovereign state and that "we have no need to comment such a decision." At his regular press conference, the spokesman recalled that Yugoslavia's position was set forth at the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana and at the 34th U.N. General Assembly session. The spokesman expressed the conviction that the resolution adopted at the 34th U.N. General Assembly session can be the basis for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchea problem.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS INFLATION IN SOVIET UNION

LD161158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 16 Jul 80

[By TANJUG correspondent Sveta Maslesa]

[Text] Moscow, July 16--An increase in the prices of a whole range of industrial products and services has been officially announced here in Moscow.

The price hikes, to go into effect as of January 1, 1982 are explained as due to the growingly higher production costs of oil, electrical power, natural gas, coal and other areas. The exploitation and processing costs have grown so that, as some figures indicate, the Soviet Union will in the coming years be compelled immensely to investment in the oil production alone in order to maintain the present production level of 600 million tons.

The Soviet economy is neither immune to the growingly negative impact of inflation regardless of whether inflation is officially admitted or not. In the absence of official figures, it is hard to estimate the inflation rate in the Soviet Union.

It being known that the prices of a series of products and services have several times been changed during the tenth five-year period (1976-1980), it is not difficult to conclude that not only the economy but also the Soviet consumer is affected by inflation.

Soviet economic theoreticians often point to certain market disruptions as a consequence not only of certain plan shortfalls but also of upset relations in the price and income generation systems.

DJURANOVIC LEAVES BELGRADE FOR IRAQ

LD161148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, left Belgrade by air for Baghdad today. He is leading a Yugoslav state and party delegation to the Iraqi capital city to attend the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution. The delegation also comprises Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zivko Mucalov, Yugoslav ambassador to Iraq; and Nikola Cinoanovic, foreign political adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council.

DORONJSKI MEETS WITH BANGLADESH PARTY LEADER

LD162333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with Prof Badrudozza Chowdhury, secretary general of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. During a long and cordial conversation they exchanged views on the two parties' activities in the domestic field. It was noted with satisfaction that the successful cooperation between the two parties should continue to be promoted both bilaterally and in the international field, especially the nonaligned movement.

The conversation also dwelt on a number of topical questions of international relations. Prof Chowdhury told Comrade Doronjski that he had visited the House of Flowers and paid homage to Comrade Tito. Present during the talks was Branko Vemic, chief of the nonaligned countries section in the Department for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES NEW INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR

LD161404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1136 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--In the Palace of the Federation today, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received letters of credence from the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to Yugoslavia, A. Adenan, with whom he subsequently had a friendly conversation. The ceremony for the presentation of letters of credence was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Ivan Dolnicar, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency; and by other personalities.

Receives Envoy to Cyprus

LD171008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0814 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Civjetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Cvijeto Job, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Cyprus, before his departure for his new post. Job was previously head of department at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

SIMONE VEIL MEETS WITH VRHOVEC, GRLICKOV

LD162153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1739 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG)--President of the European Parliament Simone Veil, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia as guest of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, today had separate talks with Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Aleksandar Grlickov. During the talks, the two sides exchanged views on relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community in the current international situation and Europe's role in the realization of detente.

Talks With Mijatovic

LD162202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 16, (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic and President of the European Parliament Simone Veil met in Belgrade today and exchanged views on European security and cooperation. Both sides stressed the interdependence of European countries and the need for greater efforts toward strengthening detente and ensuring success of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

During the talk Simone Veil stated that President Tito and his work enjoy high repute and prestige in European countries and in the rest of the world.

The sides especially emphasized the importance of Yugoslavia's fruitful and equitable cooperation with the European Community, the European Parliament and the individual member countries of the community. This cooperation is not limited only to economy but covers a much wider area. It has historical, political and cultural traditions as well as the necessary conditions for further promotion.

This purpose, in the view of both sides, is to be served also by an early ratification of the agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Community.

NONALIGNED COORDINATORS FOR FOOD MEET IN BELGRADE

AU151755 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 80 p 8

[D. Ganovic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Jul--A meeting of the coordinators of the nonaligned countries on food and agriculture has opened at the Sava Center in Belgrade. Its task is to analyze the situation of the nonaligned and developing countries in agriculture and to propose concrete steps to eliminate growing problems in this field.

On behalf of the organizer, Yugoslavia, the meeting was opened by Sokolj Nimani, assistant president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture. He pointed out the significance of this meeting and the desire of everybody to hold it in our country. He welcomed the arrival of the coordinators taking part in the work, as well as of observers from Afghanistan, Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

At the proposal of the delegates, Kristof Kristomanov, secretary of the Secretariat for Agriculture and Forestry of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, was elected chairman; (Eduardo Baronga), assistant minister of agriculture of Tanzania, was elected vice chairman; and (Amad Ramadan), delegate of India and until recently chairman of the Group of 77, was elected rapporteur [izvestilac].

First Meeting

On behalf of the organizers, the meeting was then greeted by Milovan Zidar, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture. He remarked that this is the first meeting of the coordinators since a special group was appointed at the Colombo conference in 1976.

Speaking about the statements made at the nonaligned summit in Havana, Zidar expressed concern about the critical situation concerning food as well as agricultural production in many nonaligned and other developing countries.

I believe, Zidar said, that an indisputable conclusion proceeds from all that I have said, to the effect that the general stagnation in development of international economic cooperation has not bypassed the vitally important sector of food and agriculture. What is more, there are increasingly serious signs that even the little that has been achieved may be endangered because the lack of readiness and political will of the developed countries.

As to relations and negotiations with developed countries, Zidar said that the Yugoslav Government is of the opinion that the nonaligned and other developing countries must appear in all UN bodies and agencies in an even more united and active way with coordinated assessments and positions.

The recommendations of this meeting, in Zidar's assessment, must strengthen and speed up the process of mutual reliance on one's own forces as well as the intensification and synchronization of the developing countries' efforts for optimum utilization of one's own resources and of the complementariness of their economies for the sake of generally accelerated development. [paragraph continues]

Zidar pointed out that it would be good to examine proper machinery through which the activities of the nonaligned and developing countries should be chanelled and made definite. In his view one should not neglect the opportunities which may and should be offered by existing multilateral--general and regional--organizations and agencies within the United Nations.

The meeting continues its work tomorrow.

DEVELOPMENT OF ARMORED UNITS REVIEWED

LD161510 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 16, (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav People's Army armored and mechanized units are marking today their 36th anniversary. It was on July 16, 1944, that a first tank brigade of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army was formed and it showed to be a factor of importance in the phase of launching large-scale offensive operations in the battles for the full liberation of Yugoslavia.

The history of Yugoslavia's armored forces started in the early days of the 1941 uprising, however. In early fall that year, some tanks were captured from the enemy and successfully used in mid-October in an attack on the town of Kraljevo, Republic of Serbia, eastern Yugoslavia.

In the first thirty-six years, Yugoslavia's armored forces have grown into a strong branch of service of the nation's armed forces and is equipped with up-to-date tanks, personnel carriers, and scout cars. Newly-made devices, equipment and ammunitions are used by its tanks. Yugoslavia has achieved the world's level of workmanship in the production of electronic devices, fire-directing systems and miniaturized lasers for sights.

Yugoslavia's M-60 personnel carrier and its updated version, M-80, are successfully mass-produced. As to its performance, M-60 is an up-to-date light tank with a cannon and anti-tank missiles, capable of rolling both by land and in water.

Plans have been drafted for producing even the heaviest tanks in the next five-year period material and other conditions having already been created for that.

Among other weapons to be produced is a line tank and, thus, a cut will be made in remaining twenty or so percent of outlays allotted in the nation's military budget for purchases of up-to-minute military material abroad. What is still more important, experts add, this would make the nation's defense more independent of foreign factors.

KOSOVO LEAGUE PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

AU162003 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Pristina, 14 Jul--In Pristina today, a session of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo was held under the chairmanship of Mahmut Bakali. It discussed the assessments of the moral-political situation in the territorial defense of the province and certain other questions of political information in the League of Communists of Kosovo. [paragraph continues]

Djevdet Hamza, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, delivered an introductory speech on these issues.

The Provincial Committee Presidium assessed that the overall ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo and its direct ideopolitical activity in the system of all-people's defense and in all territorial units made its influence felt in the favorable ideopolitical mood created in the province among the working people and citizens of all peoples and nationalities as well as in the high moral-political level in units, commands and staffs of the territorial defense.

It was noted that the number of members of the territorial defense was increasing, that the organizational structure and the material-technical equipment of the units and commands of the territorial defense was improving greatly and that the national structure of the officer cadre and members of the territorial defense was being successfully improved. Assessing the moral-political situation in the territorial defense as very good, the Presidium concluded that it is necessary that the League of Communists continue to work incessantly on a permanent strengthening of the system of all-people's defense and the moral-political situation in the units, commands and staffs of the territorial defense.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION SUBMITS AMENDMENTS ON FEC MEMBERSHIP

LD162034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--The delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, who will adopt changes to the SFRY Constitution, will be offered several possibilities on the future constitutional provisions concerning the Federal Executive Council [FEC].

This is the conclusion of the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Constitutional Questions which today concluded its work on the text of draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution. The constitutional changes will contribute to the consistent application of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility.

Under the chairmanship of Dragoslav Markovic, the commission members determined the text of draft amendments which will be submitted for adoption to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. The adoption of draft amendments will take place in the SFRY Assembly at the end of September, to be followed by a wide public debate.

According to the final decision of the commission members, the constitutional changes will be limited to seven amendments. All amendments will be submitted to assembly procedure without variants because there is full agreement on them, with the exception of the one concerning the FEC.

After a long discussion, it was agreed to offer two variants with an alternative. According to the first, the existing constitutional solution concerning the FEC and the position, rights and responsibilities of the president of the FEC would be retained. The constitutional changes would be limited to the fact that the president of the FEC cannot be elected twice in succession to the same position and that the members of the FEC can only be elected twice to the same position. This variant would also retain the provision that the preliminary procedure for the nomination of candidates to the posts of president and members of the FEC is carried out within the Socialist Alliance.

The second variant envisages changing the constitutional provisions concerning the nomination of the president and members of the FEC, the duration of their mandate and the special powers of the FEC president. The president and members of the FEC would be elected and relieved at the proposal of the SFRY Presidency and the chambers of the SFRY Assembly on the basis of opinion expressed by the Assembly Commission for Elections and Appointments. The preliminary procedure for the nomination of candidates would be carried out in the Socialist Alliance.

This variant proposes that the members of the FEC be elected for a period of 4 years and the president for a period of 2 years from the ranks of the members of the FEC. The president and members of the FEC could only be elected twice in succession to the same position.

It was agreed that an alternative should be offered to this variant, according to which the FEC president would be elected for a period of 2 years and would not be elected again to the same post.

The amendments will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly with a corresponding explanation of all positions. Thus, for example, the explanation of the second amendment will state that opinions have also been expressed during the debate that the principles concerning the duration of mandates and the restrictions on reelections should be more concretely regulated in the common bases of the sociopolitical system. The second amendment says that the elected and appointed officials and other bearers of public and other social functions determined by the constitution, the statutes or laws should be elected or appointed for a period of 4 years unless it is otherwise determined by the constitution for some of them. It is also stated that the appointed and elected officials can only be elected twice in succession to the same position.

According to the expressed opinion, this amendment does not ensure common bases of the sociopolitical system. It is stated that the question of duration of the mandate of elected officials, especially when it concerns collective organs, is of essential importance for the democratization of relations and decisionmaking, so that specific features of the republics and provinces cannot be emphasized.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS VRATUSA'S RESIGNATION

AU161506 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 80 p 4

[V. Zagorac report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 11 Jul--At their joint session today, the three chambers of the Slovene Assembly discussed the tasks of the republic in forming and implementing SFRY foreign policy goals and international cooperation. The basis for the discussion was a report by the Executive Council which had been publicly discussed for a few weeks, and a speech by Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council.

Speaking about the socialization of foreign policy in the republic, Vratusa said among other things that Slovenia establishes, maintains and develops political, economic, cultural and other relations with foreign countries. Our activities in this framework run in several directions. [paragraph continues]

Certainly one of the basic aims of the republic's foreign policy is strengthening good neighborly relations on the principles of an open-borders policy and developing cooperation in all fields with all neighbors. We may say that Slovenia contributes a great deal to implementing such a Yugoslav policy. In this respect we are taking the initiative and developing cooperation in all fields of common interest in the spirit of mutual trust.

Under such conditions the national minorities on both sides of the border constitute a significant factor in deepening mutual understanding and friendship. We justifiably expect that our national communities in neighboring countries will have the opportunity to develop freely and to confirm their identity.

Border regions economic cooperation has a special place in international cooperation. Slovenia has rich experiences in this respect, especially along the Yugoslav-Italian border. Another basic field of Slovenia's international cooperation within Yugoslav foreign policy is organized the planned cooperation of our economy with the economies of other countries.

After a discussion of this subject, the delegates adopted conclusions that stress the need for a comprehensive inclusion of all factors of material production and social activities in international cooperation.

Dr Anton Vratusa's Resignation

At a joint session of the three chambers of the Slovene Assembly, Dr Anton Vratusa informed the delegates of his decision to submit his resignation as president of the Executive Council.

"The Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia faces new tasks in all fields of the republic's social life in connection with implementing the medium-term plan and especially in connection with economic stabilization. They will demand several intensive operational undertakings. A greater involvement of all social factors in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia for the sake of enhancing comprehensive relations with foreign countries will also be necessary. Therefore I think that certain changes should be made in the cadre structure of the Slovene Executive Council, including its president, and the changes should make possible more efficient implementation of the tasks of the Executive Council under present conditions. With my resignation I wish to enable the most suitable cadre solutions to be carried out, and personally I shall devote myself more than heretofore to scientific research work and to strengthening cooperation with foreign countries in the field of science, culture and technology, especially with nonaligned and developing countries," Vratusa pointed out.

The delegates accepted these reasons and asked the president and the members of the Executive Council to remain in their positions until the nomination procedure for the election of a new president is completed.

New Officials Elected

LD161524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Summary] Ljubljana--At a joint session today of all the chambers of the Slovene assembly, the delegates elected Janez Zemljaric, previously a member of the Slovene Executive Council and republican secretary of internal affairs, to be the new president of the Slovene Executive Council.

On the new premier's proposal, the delegates elected three vice presidents and 18 members of the Executive Council. This is two vice presidents and three executive council members fewer than before.

The vice presidents are: Joze Florjancic, formerly secretary of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Maribor, who will be responsible for current economic policy and finance; Vlado Klemencic, vice president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, who will be responsible for matters concerning the socioeconomic system and social planning; and Dusan Sinigoj, who, as he has been up till now, will be responsible for the area of social activities.

The following have been elected members of the Executive Council: Boris Cizmek, Tomaz Ertl, Andrej Grahor, Jernej Jan, Tatjana Kosovel, Martin Kosir, Ivo Marenk, Joze Pacek, Majda Poljansek, Milivoj Samar, Marjan Simic, Anton Slapernik, Borut Smuderl, Dr Lojz Ude, Tone Vahen, Marko Vranicar, Marija Zupanicic-Vicar, and Dr Iztok Winkler. The government has seven new members and some members of the old government have been given new departments.

"Janez Zemljaric, the president of the Slovene executive council, stressed, among other things, that the new members of the Executive Council will no doubt contribute to the Executive Council becoming more efficient and effective in the struggle for the establishment of more stable conditions of economic operations and in the preparation and implementation of plan tasks, especially during the ensuing 5-year period. These tasks brook no procrastination, and it is precisely this task that served as one of the main criteria used in determining the composition of the new Executive Council."

After the end of the joint session of the chambers of the Slovene Assembly, the delegates continued their work in separate sessions.

SOCIAL COUNCILS DISCUSS PROMOTION OF UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS

AU151850 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 80 p 5

[Z. Logar report]

[Excerpts] In the next medium-term period it looks like the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will continue to enjoy treatment as economically underdeveloped parts of the country. That was proposed yesterday at a joint session of the Federal Social Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy and the Federal Social Council for Questions of the Social System. The session was held in Belgrade and was chaired by Dr Ivo Perisin, while many of the most responsible federal, republican and provincial officials participated in its work.

At yesterday's joint session of the two councils it was proposed that a draft accord be prepared which would provide that the three republics and the Province of Kosovo should retain the status of underdeveloped parts of the country. The document could also contain the position that Kosovo, as distinctly the least developed part of Yugoslavia economically, must enjoy special treatment. However, views also exist that a special decision should be adopted on this.

Otherwise, the accord should not prejudice the final decision on the rate at which money should be allocated to encourage the development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo. Representatives of certain republics that formally enjoy the status of economically developed republics insist on respecting the fact that as to material potential they are in a special position.

Judging by yesterday's discussion, they all agree that the development of Bosnia-Hercegovnia, Macedonia and Kosovo should be increasingly promoted by pooling resources and associating labor between the developed and underdeveloped parts of the country. Proposals have been made that about half of the funds intended for the economically underdeveloped regions should be collected in the Fund for the the Development of the Underdeveloped Republics and the Province of Kosovo from where it should be allocated, as in the past, in the form of credits, while the other half should be invested in the development of those regions through pooling of resources. Others think that the part which should be invested in the economically underdeveloped regions through pooling of resources could be somewhat smaller at the beginning and should be later gradually increased and perhaps account for 80 percent of all funds intended for this purpose in 1985.

There was much discussion over what should be invested in the economically underdeveloped republics and Kosovo. The majority view was that the construction of energy and some raw material plants, intended primarily to supply the developed republics, could not be financed from the funds reserved to promote the development of the economically underdeveloped parts of the country.

Finally, the participants in yesterday's session of the federal councils propose, or have already proposed, that the Federal Executive Council should withdraw from the SFRY Assembly the recently submitted draft decision on objective indicators and criteria on the economic development of the republics and provinces. Work on the most suitable solutions will very likely be continued in the organs of the federation which are, according to the constitution, authorized and competent to do it.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO POLAND--A delegation of the Federal Executive Council led by Milan Vukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Military and Disabled Veterans Affairs, left for Warsaw yesterday. The delegation will hold talks with representatives of the Polish Ministry of Veterans Affairs on bilateral relations in the field of welfare for veterans and the disabled and on opportunities for their further promotion. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 80 p 6 AU]

MONTENEGRIN DELEGATION TO AUSTRIA--An economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro led by Omer Kurpejovic, president of the Economic Chamber, has arrived in Austria for talks on opportunities for developing economic relations. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 80 p 6 AU]

SARAJEVO RADIO TRANSMITTER--Prijedor, 5 July (TANJUG)--A VHF transmitter of Sarajevo Radio was commissioned on Lisica, the highest summit of Kozara Mountain. The 10-kilowatt transmitter, in whose construction some 10 million dinars were invested, will considerably improve the reception of radio programs in western Bosnia. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 80 p 2 AU]